EUROPE.

ITALY.

SARIEALDI ADVANCING ON ROME-THE PAPAL TROOPS RETIRING.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, Oct. 25-Evening. - Dispatches have been received which state that Gen. Garibaldi has gathered a large force around him, and is now ready to pass the Papal frontier. Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege.

LONDON, Oct. 26-Noon.—The news from Italy is startling. Dispatches have been received today, stating that Gen. Garibaldi was marching on the city of Rome. His command was divided into two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi had arrived at Monte Rotondo, only a few miles from, and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated. Bagnorea, in the line of march, was again captured, and is now held by the Garibaldians.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN FLORENCE.

Oct. 25-Evening.-The semi-official press of this city are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are worse than they were when the Emperor Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25-Evening.-Gen. Cialdini, to whom was intrusted the task of the formation of a new Ministry for Italy, has taken decided ground against its present construction. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Baron Ratazzi in the Prime Ministership as conducive to the best interests of the nation.

THE ROMAN EXPEDITIONARY FLEET ORDERED

Paris, Oct. 26 .- The Moniteur of this city, in an official article this morning, says that the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

GERMANY.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND BADEN. CARLSRUHE, Oct. 25 .- The Diet of Baden to-day, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zollverein and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.-An examination of the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has recently been made. The institution, it is thought, cannot resume business, as its affairs are in a hopeless condition. DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES-THE FENIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The London Times, in an editorial this morning, favorably comments on the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold. The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed yesterday, and the jury found a verdict of not Mugridge, who confessed that he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25-Evening .- The trials of the Fe nians now imprisoned at Dublin will begin on Monday next. Gen. Fariola has declined the services of counsel, and will defend hunself. It is reported that man hailing from Dungarvan has already turned

CAPTURE OF A FENIAN CRAFT. LONDON, Oct. 26-Evening.-It is reported in Ire-

land that a Fenian craft has been captured by the British gunboat off the northern coast of Ireland. THE NEWMARKET RACES.

Oct. 25 .- To-day, the fifth day of the Newmarket races, Houghton meeting, there were three spirited races. The weather was fine, and the attendance good. The £500 sweepstakes were won by Typhoeus, the £25 sweepstakes by Plough-Boy, and the Montmore stakes by Salesman.

CANDIA.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Paris, Oct. 26-Evening.-Dispatches from Con stantinople state that a change has been made in the Administration of the Island of Candia. Omar Pasha has been relieved of the command there, and ordered to the Danube; and Hussein Pasha has been commissioned to succeed Omar Pasha as Governor of Candia, and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in the island.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
LONDON, Oct. 25—Evening.—Consols for money, 945;
United States Five-Twenty bonds, 694; Illinois Central
Railway shares, 794; Erie Railway shares, 467.
Oct. 26—Noon.—No quotations of American securities
have recently been received from New-York, and the following prices are therefore made without regard to the
sondition of the home market: United States Five-Twenty
Bonds, 681; Illinois Central Railway shares, 79; Erie Railway shares, 454; Atlantic and Great Western, 254; Confols, 942.

way shares, 45½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½; Consols, 94½.

Evening.—Consols closed firmer at 94 7-16 for money. No telegraphic advices of the 25th have been received from America, and the following quotations are given without knowledge of the condition of the New-York market: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 68 15-16; lilnois Centrals, 79; Eric Railway shares, 45½.

FRANKFORT. Oct. 25—Evening.—United States Five-Twenties, for the issue of 1862, 74½.

Laverfoot, Oct. 25—Evening.—Cotton very active; estimated sales to-day, 20,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 2979 \$\phi\$ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16/3 \$\psi\$ cental for White California, and 14/3 for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5:6 \$\psi\$ 60 \psi\$. for American. Oata, 3:10 \$\psi\$ 45 \psi\$. or American. Pess, 5:2½ \$\psi\$ 504 \psi\$. for Canadian. Beef, 115½ \$\psi\$ 304 \psi\$, for Extra Prime. Mess Pork, 71½ \$\psi\$ 00 \psi\$. or Prime City Mess. Bacon, 5:2½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for New. Lard. 5:19 \$\psi\$ cwt. for American. Cheese, 5:2½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for American, and 1:2 for Mediam. Tailow, 44½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for American, and 1:2 for Mediam. Tailow, 44½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for American, and 1:2 for Mediam. Tailow, 44½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for American, and 1:2 for Mediam. Tailow, 44½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for American, and 1:2 for Mediam. Tailow, 44½ \$\psi\$ ewt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27½ \$\psi\$ ewt. Fetroleum, 1).6 \$\psi\$ gallon for Spirits, and 1:6 for Standard White.

Oct. 26—Noon.—Cotton opens firm at vesterday's rates. The estimated sales are 15,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market is steady shite. Cotton market closed rather quiet at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 8½d. Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day foot up \$\psi\$ 5,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market has been firm throughout the day, and closed at the following prices: Corn.—New Mixed Western, 40½ per quarter. Wheat—California White, 16/3 per contal; Red Western, 14/3 per cental. Oats, 3½ per quarter for Canadian. Lard, 3d. lower; Annerican, 53

per tun. Whale Oil, 240 per 257 Random per tun. ANTWERP, Oct. 26—Noon.—Petroleum is quoted at 52 francs for Standard White.

TURKEY.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY-WHAT NEXT !- NEW CRE-TAN COMPLICATIONS—OUR CONSULAR DIFFICULTY AT CRETE ARRANGED—THE GRAND RAILROAD TO EUROPE-FUAD PASHA AND THE FREE MASONS. From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3, 1867.

The demands of Russia upon Turkey have not been acceded to. The Turks have not refused to consider them. On the contrary, they have promised to give them the most careful consideration, except so far as they related to Crete. On this one point they have refused decidedly to cede the Island to Greece, as they have also refused to listen to all of the representations of the European powers.

Since the return of Gen. Ignaticf from the Crimes, and the communications of which I wrote you in my last, he has done nothing. He warned the Turks that if this ulti-

not mean 'immediate war, 'but was designed to prepare the way for war in the Spring, if, as anticipated, there was trouble then between France and Frussia. Russia was never more in earnest than she is now, but she is not going to commit a second time the blunder she made before the Crimean War. It was never intended that the ultimatum then presented should be followed by War. The Russian Embassador was deceived by the positive declarations of the English and French Embassadors that Turkey would yield. They suddenly faced about, and advised the Turks to reject it at once. Russia will not force Turkey to war until Europe is busy with its own affairs. But the way is now prepared, and if war comes now this rejected or neglected advice will be presented as the justification for it.

The great amnesty proclamation which went to Crete some weeks since has not pacified the island. It was answered by a general attack upon the Turks at all points, and by the repulse of a column of Turkish troops sent into the interior.

The Great Powers, event England, made a new de-

into the interior.

The Great Powers, except England, made a new demand, some weeks since, for a Mixed Commission and an inquiry into the wishes of the people. The Turks refused to listen to it, and replied in terms almost insulting.

Now, the Grand Vizier has himself gone to Crete in the Sultan's great yacht, with a grand suite, with bushels of gold watches, and with a large sum of money. No one knows exactly what he hopes to do there, but it is said that he intends to establish a Vilayet or Provincial

said that he intends to establish a Vilayet or Provincial Government, and hopes to buy Cretans enough to fill the less important offices, and give it the appearance of a National Government. But it does not exactly agree with the published declaration of the end of the war that large reenforcements are going down this week to the Turkish army there.

The Turkis were terribly chagrined yesterday by a call from the French Chargé d'Affaires, just before the Grand Vizier left. He coolly informed them that the Emperor could not accept the reply of the Porte, but still demanded the appointment of a Mixed Commission, to investigate: the proposed white washing expedition of the Grand Vizier could not be accepted as in any way equivalent.

who can predict what is to come of all these complications? The Turks are at their wits end. Amnesty does no good. Their troops are demoralized and unable to take the field. Russia says decidedly—ecce Crete to Greece and take the consequences. France and other continental powers say: Appoint a mixed commission to consult the people, or hope for no sympathy from us. Greece is burning to declare war. England says! atm neutral. I sympathize, but take care what you do or you will get into trouble. The Cretans themselves seem more determined than ever to accept nothing but annexation to Greece; and if one were to venture a prophery under present circumstances, he would probably predict their final attainment of this end.

Mr. Seward has actually determined to protect our Consul at Crete from insult, and the Turks have concluded on the whole that it is cheaper to order the Imperial Commissioner to eat dirt, than to run the risk of a quarred with the United States. So orders have already gone to Creto directing Server Pasha to call upon Mr. Stillman, the American Consul, to apologize to him for the arrest of his cavass and the seizure of his papers, and to return to him all the documents taken.

This is a terrible lumniliation, for our course has been long regarded by the Cretans as their special champion, and by the Turks as their most dangerous enemy. A part of the time the authorities have refused to have anything to do with him. It will be a day of jubles for the Cretans when the Imperial Commission goes in state to humbly beg bis pardon, and to carry him the dispatches of the Cretan Provincial Government. And this humiliation Server Pasha has brought upon himself by his own stupidity.

Mr. Moëris has managed this affair very successfully, and brought it to settlement in a moderately short time—for Turkey.

We have had as yet no visible results of the Sultaries. equivalent.
Who can predict what is to come of all these complica-

or Turkey.
We have had as yet no visible results of the Sultan's We have had as yet no visible results of the Sullah's grand tour in Europe except a three-days illumination, which ended in smoke—as illuminations generally do. It is said that poor Murad Effendi, the Sultan's nephew, and the heir to the throne, is experiencing a result in worse treatment and closer confinement than ever before.

But at last we have a result, not yet a visible one, in a grand railroad scheme. A line is to be constructed from Constantinople to Belgrade, and various branch lines are to be added, at a total cost of £25,000,000, upon which the Porte is to granaries? There cent interest.

to be added, at a total cost of £22,000,000, upon which the corte is to guarantee; per cent interest. This is about the tenth project of the kind within 10 sears. The previous ones have cost many hundred thousand pounds, beside claims innumerable, but have never ret preduced a foot of railroad.

It is very much a matter of doubt here in Constantinople whether this new scheme will be any better. It is, in short, nothing but a grand speculation on the part of men without any means to carry if out. It is also a gleantic job. in the peculiar sense in which we now use that significant word. Twelve years are allowed to complete the work, set us hope that something may come of it in spite of obbling, for it would be a great blessing to the country if one completed.

the Free Masons in Turkey and Syria, under the English Constitution. In the East, Free Mason is equivalent to in fidel, and years ago all the American Missonaires were declared by the authorities to be Free Masons—this being the worst term of reproach which could be found to apply to them. There are now many Masonic Lodges in Turkey, although the character of some of them is such that many European and American Masons abstain from visiting them. There are also some Mussulmans connected with several of the lodges; but the Turks renerally still regard all Masons as the worst sert of infidels. This new movement of Fund Pasha can hardly full to increase the bitter antipathy with which he is regarded by Mussulmans generally, and it can hardly strengthen his position in any way, although it may give him temporary popularity in Europe where his character is not well known. The return of Mustapha Faryl Pasha to Constantinople seems to excite no little intesest in the European papers, but it is doubtful whether he will remain here. He has permission to stay two months only. It will depend upon him whether be prolongs his stay by making friends with Fund Pasha, or shortens it by attempting that Minister's overthrow. But if he stays, what can be hoped of a man who is notoriously the greatest gambler in Europe, who sets the Sultan an example of extravagance by himself maintaining a household in Constantinople of over eix hundred persons, in addition to his own lavish expenditures in Paris; who has had opportunities enough to show his talent for practical reform as Secretary of Treasury, but who never did anything but quarrel with his associates and get himself into exile?

There are some good things about him. He is a liberal, kind-hearted man, favorable to education and improvement, but, whether to be his fault or his insfortune, he is not adapted to the work of reforming an Empire.

THE WEST INDIES. HAYTI.

THE FORT BIASSON AFFAIR-GENERAL DISTRESS IN THE REPUBLIC-EXILES PROBABLY TO RE-

HAVANA, Oct. 26,-Our dates from Hayti are HAVANA, Oct. 20.—Our description of the stription at Fort Biasson with the insurgents is now ascertained to have been truly reported in the Government version of that affair, which is confirmed in all particulars. Excessive misery and discontent prevail, and a general revolution is regarded as in-

Provisions are at famine rates, and flour is quoted at 800 goardes.

A motion has been made in the Legislature to allow all exiles to return to Hayti, Geffrard not excepted.

JAMAICA.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE SUBSIDY RE-FUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT-DEFICIENCY IN THE BUDGET-THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HONDURAS EN ROUTE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 1, via Havana, Oct.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 1, via Havana, Oct. 26.—The colonial government refuses to sanction the subsidy to the steamship line between New-York and the West India Islands. The people are incensed, and have signified their feelings at an indignation meeting. In the annual budget exhibit of the Island there is shown a deficiency of \$250,000.

The British war-steamer Barracouta will sail from Port Royal, after inspection, for British Honduras. She takes out the new Governor of that colony. Gov. Austin has been removed, it is said, for a malappropriation of the fund destined to promote immigration from the Southern States of the United States to Honduras.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL-CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT-IMPOVERISHED CONDITION OF

THE COLONIAL TREASURY,
HAVANA, Oct. 23, Via Key West, Oct. 27.—
the Governor of Sagua la Grand and his subalterns have
seen ordered to Spain.
An affray has occurred in the prison of Santiago, and ar convicts escaped.

four convicts escaped.

Dispatches from Europe state that the new Captain General, Lersundi, sailed on the 8th inst. for Havana in the screw steamer Villa Madrid, and is expected to arrive here on the 2d of November. Don Valmazada continues to act as Deputy Captain-General. Comenares returns to Cuba as Chief-Justice. There will be a general change of Government employés.

Four hundred raw troops have arrived for Puerto Princips and more are comput.

be a general change of Government employer.

Four hundred raw troops have arrived for Puerto Principe, and more are coming.

A circular from Madrid orders the observance of the greatest vigilance in Universities against new inculcations, political or religious.

There were \$80,000 in the treasury here when the Government at Madrid sent a requisition by telegraph for \$80,000. The Cuban merchants clubbed together and supplied the balance, and the cash was sent out by the last mail steamer for Spain.

The Gas Company threatens to stop the supply of gas for lighting the streets of Havana, because the municipality owes them \$80,000 and wont pay.

The Government is in arrears for four months' pensions to the widows of officers and soldiers.

Decomposed meat, used by the negroes for food, has caused a malignant disease to break out among them. There have been 12 cases, seven of which proved fatal.

The vomito is epidemic, but there have been few cases. The Carmen has satised, she relieves the Gerona.

It is reported that a cargo of slaves has recently been landed.

landed.

A demand made upon Cuba by the Spanish Government for \$2,000,000 has not been compiled with, as the treasury

Advices from Costa Rica to the 23d of September state that Port Smon has been opened to foreign trade.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The steamer Stars and Stripes returned, having shipped a heavy sea. One passenger and a sailor were carried overboard. She proceeded to sea again to-day.

Arrived, Juniata, Pajaro; brigs Times, Bangor; Hancock, Boston. Capt. Mott and mate of brig Lizzie Bil lings died of the vomits.

COLOMBIA.

THE REVOLT IN BOLIVAR'AND ARAGUA, SUBDUED. matum was not accepted they must meet the consequences. What those consequences will be does not yet sprear. As I wrote you a month ago, the ultimatum did

The REVOLT IN BOLLVAR AND ARAGUA. SUBDUED.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Advices from Venezuela to the 9th inst., report that revolts had broken out in Bollvar and Aragua, but the leaders had been captured. They planned the assassination of Gov. Falcon.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

FORTHCOMING STATEMENT OF GRANT'S PO LITICAL VIEWS-EXPECTED INCREASE IN INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS-PROSPECTS OF THE SUMNER SUFFRAGE BILL-GEN. POPE REFUSES A NEW APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE GEORGIA CONVENTION THE BOUND .

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1867. -THE BOUNTY CLAIMS.

A Southern editor, who has for some time been advocating the election of Gen. Grant as President, came to this city last week for the purpose of learning directly from the General his political standing. He obtained an interview with Gen. Grant, and informed the latter that many of his friends who were supporting him as the embodiment of patriotism and as the pet representative of the truly conservative men of the country, had been alarmed at the position in which Mr. Washburn had placed him in his Galena speech; that if Mr. Washburn correctly stated Gen. Grant's political opinions, he (Grant) was as much a Radical as any of them, and belonged to the Radical party. The editor says Gen. Grant replied to this that he was not a party man, never had been of any political party, and perhaps should never be; that he voted for Buchanan for President, but had not done much voting since because of unsettled residence. The editor further says that the impression he derived from the -nversation was that Gen. Grant will not accept a .omination to the Presidency from the Radicals proper, but that he would accept the nomination as the representative of the Conservative men. The editor has taken notes of the conversation, and proposes to print them in his news

Felix McCluskey has written letters to President Johnson and Tom Florence denying the authorship of the letters purporting to have been written by him, and published with the Johnson-Haskin correspondence on the appointment of Slocum as Collector of the Port of New-York. Felix says it is a forgery, got up by some malicious Radical to injure him and the President. In his letter to Mr. Johnson Mr. McCluskey reviews the political situation of the country at length, and assures him that although the Albany Convention "went back on" him, he (Felix) was still his friend, and no matter what happens, the support of Felix McCluskey will always be on hand. Felix's letter is a masterpiece of composition, abounding with superlative adjectives. Appli cation has been made by correspondents here for copies for publication, but Mr. Johnson says the letter is marked "confidential," which prevents his laying it before the country.

Commissioner Rollins estimates that taking the increase of the receipts of internal revenue on oil, whisky, and cotton that has commenced and must continue for months to come, there will be a marked appreciation of the receipts from this date. There was not so much oil burned, nor so much whisky consumed, either as a beverage or in the arts, during the past few weeks, as there must be henceforth Beside the income tax was nearly all paid in some six months ago, and the old cotton was all in about the same period. These Items combined caused the recent very poor showing of revenue receipts.

We have a number of Congressmen here, and dur city. They generally concur in the belief that the Sumner bill, to give suffrage to negroes in all the States, will be disapproved in the caucus of the Republican members, and that it will assume the form of a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the extension of the suffrage to this class.

Gen. Pope's reply to Gen. Grant's telegram, relative to changing the allotment of delegates to the Convention in Georgia, has been received. Gen. Pope says he considered the matter thoroughly for two days prior to making the order, but was unable to make a satisfactory apportionment of delegates, except as he has done, by following the divisions of the Senatorial districts. The petition mentioned in these dispatches, asking that the allotment of delegates be changed because of the undue advantage given to the black over the white race, is therefore not granted by Gen. Pope.

A petition was yesterday filed in the Suprem Court of the District, praying that the Commissioner of Patents be enjoined from issuing a certain patent for manufacturing leather. Already a case of injuncting to the returns of the Assistant Assessors made in response to the requirement of the Treasury Department: tion against the Secretary of the Interior to present a contract with parties for building the jail in this city is pending. These suits are novel in the history of jurisprudence in Washington, and considerable interest is manifested in their determination. Heretofore it has been thought that courts could not take jurisdiction of matters coming within the perview and discretion of Cabinet ministers and their immediate subordinate officers.

The House Committee of Investigation into the business of the Pay Department, of which Mr. Lincoln is Chairman, will meet here to-morrow and resume the taking of evidence. Several witnesses have been summoned, and will give testimony during the week.

Official publication is made of the Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States and Belgium, which is to take effect Jan. 1, 1868. The offices for the exchange of mails will be at New-York and Boston. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two countries is as follows:

tween the two countries is as follows:

On prepaid letters from Belgium, so centimes (say 13 cents; on prepaid letters from Belgium, so centimes (say 13 cents); on newspapers, book packets, prints, &c., the rate shall be for the mails sent, that which the dispatching office shall adopt, in conformity with the convenience and habits of its interior administration. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence, compulsory. Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a registered fee of ten cents in the United States and 50 centimes in Belgium, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

During the present month the Pay Department has

During the present month the Pay Department has sent to the Second Auditor of the Treasury about 132,000 inquiries in reference to claims for additional bounty, and nearly 60,000 more will be sent at the end of the month. These, together with the inquiries which were previously on file in the office, make a total of 294,888. The Second Auditor, in reply to the multitude of questions that have poured in upon him in relation to the slow settlement of the bounty claims, has said that he has 43 clerks employed searching for the desired information; that, owing to the manner in which the information must be obtained, no more than that number of clerks can be engaged in it without getting in each other's way: that this force answers from 400 to 500 inquiries each day, thus enabling the division of referred claims of the Pay Department to settle that number daily. If no method is found by the Congressional Committee. which has been appointed to ascertain whether anything can be done to hasten the settlement of the bounty claims, it will require about two years more for the Auditor to reply to the inquiries now on file

The work of removing the Quartermaster's stores from the Lincoln depot in this city to the several Western depots is still going briskly forward. About \$3,000,000 worth of army material has been transported to other depots, and yet the diminution in the quantity is scarcely perceptible, so vast was the accumulation at this large depot. It is estimated that about \$15,000,000 worth of goods yet remain to be re-

NATIONAL FINANCES. THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT-CUSTOMS

RECEIPTS.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The amount of frac-

tional currency issued during the week ending to-day from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department was \$572,320. In the same period the amount shipped was as follows: To Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, as Ionows: To Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, \$200,000; to Assistant Treasurer at New-York, \$100,000; to National Banks and others, \$272,664; total, \$572,664. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for the National Banks the following amounts, viz.: For circulating notes, \$340,-628,220; for deposits of public moneys, \$38,270,450; total, \$378,853,700. The amount of National Bank currency is sued during the week was \$24,850. Total to date, \$304,

154.841. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to \$5,046.945; leaving in actual circulation to this date, \$290.107.896. The National currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounted to \$337.806.

The following is a statement of the receipts from Customs from Oct. 14 to Oct. 19, inclusive: Boston, \$298,551; New-York, \$2,036,009; Philadelphns, \$160,282; Baltimore, \$4,603; San Francisco, from Sept. 14 to Sept. 21, \$316,227—Total, \$2,895,768.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$403,909, making a total amount for the week ending to-day of \$2,290,802, and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year, \$65,783,000.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-The following items

are taken from the annual report of the Paymaster-General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, which was submitted to the Secretary of War, yesterday: Total amount of moneys to be accounted for \$58,375,858, which is accounted for as follows:
Disbursements to the regular army.

To the Military Academy.

To volunteers.

\$14,297,103

72,139

70 volunteers.

\$28,389,213

Amount of requisitions canceled
Amount refunded to Treasury
Amount of Paymaster's balances on deposit in
Merchants' National Bank at date of closing,
not heretofore accounted for
Unissued requisitions in the Treasury, June 30, Balance in hands of Paymasters June 30, 1867.. 4,321,786

Total. \$58,375,858

Orders have been give for the discharge, at the close of the present month, of 49 Bureau clerks, leaving still employed 75. This last number exceeds by ten the peace complement allowed to the Bureau by the various have on the subject—an excess which may doubtless be disposed of during the current fiscal year. In the branch of the Faymaster-General's report referring to reconstruction disbursements, Gen. Brice reports as follows:

First District—Oct. 12.—Amount sent, \$199,444; amount disbursed, \$143,307. Balance in paymaster's hands, \$56,136.

Second District—Oct. 12.—Amount sent, \$249,272; amount disbursed, \$2,870. Balance in paymaster's hands, \$166,461.

Third District—Oct. 12.—Amount sent, \$175,387; amount disbursed, \$119,675. Balance in paymaster's hands, \$55,661.

Fourth District—Sept. 28.—Amount sent, \$468,834; amount disbursed, \$408,555. Balance in paymaster's hands, \$56,278.

Fifth District—Oct. 5.—Amount sent, \$25,500.

\$60,218. Fifth District—Oct. 5.—Amount sent, \$385,840; amount disbursed, \$219,449. Balance in paymaster's hands, Total amount sent, \$1,454,728. Total amount disbursed, \$943,852. Total balance on hand, \$516,876. Amount in the Treasury to the credit of the Second District, \$43,271. Total amount of appropriations, \$1,500,000. Total balance,

The unsatisfied estimates received from several of the districts show a deficiency in the amount appropriated to meet the actual expenses incurred. I shall, at the proper time, and when the needed additional amount required shall be ascertained, snomit to you a special communica-

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following proclamation has been issued

In conformity with a recent custom that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations with whom are dominion and fear, and who and observed throughout the kepublic as a day of mational thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Kuler of nations with whom are dominion and fear, and who makes peace in His high places, resting and refraining from secular labor on that day. Let us reverently and devontedly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercles and biessings with which He has crowned the now closing year; especially let us remember that He has covered our land through all its extent with greatly needed and very abundant harvests; that He has caused industry to prosper not only to our fields, but also in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent as to guarantee speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to waik more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, while we have at the same time strengthened our national defenses and greatly enlarged our national borders. While thus rendering the manimous and heartfeit tribute of national praise and thanksgiving which is so mative does not fail to the fail t tional horders. While thus rendering the manimous and heartfeld tribute of national praise and thanksciving which is so justly due to Almighty God, left us not fail to implore. Him that the same Divine protection and care which we have hitherto so undeservedly and yet so constantly enjoyed may be continued to our country and our people through all the generations forever.

In witness, whereoff have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of October.

at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [Ls.] and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of

THE COTTON CROP.

STATEMENT FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS. Director Delmar of the Bureau of Statistics,

States Co Abama's Co Georgia I I Illinois Louisiaba Missouri Mississippi North Carolina Seath Carolina Florida Tennessee Tenasse	\$\\ \begin{array}{l} 123,529 \\ ,130,055 \\ 1,475 \\ 360,539 \\ 4,539 \\ 867,950 \\ 214,300 \\ 646,770 \\ 119,665 \\ 5280,862 \end{array}	Expected Yield of Catto 1007, averaging bare of 450 fb each, 345,287 389 132,519 3,825 262,740 98,617 170,668 39,775 123,661 94,545 6,335
Virginia*	18,679 200	6,357 75

* Remarks—Texas, one district not reported; Virginia, te district not reported.

DETAILS OF THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.

HAVANA, Oct. 27 .- By advices received from Mexico the following details of the Tehnantepec grant to Emile Laseru and his associates are made public: The Emile Laseru and his associates are made public: The grant is to continue in force for 70 years from its date. Fifteen per cent of the profits during its continuance are to be paid to the Mexican Government, and at its expiration all improvements made revert to the Government. The terms of the grant require that there shall be constructed yearly, until the route is fully opened, not less than 15 leagues of telegraph line and six leagues of wagon road. Operations must be commenced within 18 months. Merchandise passing over the route, and the capitalinvested in improvements is to be exempt from taxation. The transit is to be free to the world, the nation guaranteeing the neutrality of the lethmus. The company is to pay Sloo any damages that may be adjudged to the company of which he is President, arising from what is known as the Sloo grant. The road is not to be subject to hypotheca tion without the consent of the Governments. The meetings of the company are to be held in New York.

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF'S CREDENTIALS ARRIVED—

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF'S CREDENTIALS ARRIVED-THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION. HAVANA, Oct. 23.-The Austrian frigate

Novara is coaling.
Advices from Mexico report that Admiral Tegethoff's credentials had been received.
The Municipal elections were to take place on the 3d of

THE INDIANS.

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF A RECENT COUNCIL. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Gov. Crawford and Senator Ross of Kansas arrived at Topeka on Friday, having left the Indian Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek on the 2d. Both express the opinion that a satisfactory treaty will be made with the Indians.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER ROMERO FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.-The United States

revenue cutter Wilderness, with Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, his mother and sister on board, sailed at 6 o'clock this evening for Mexico. Collector Mackey and family, Gen. Camby and wife, and a number of other offi-cials and citizens, accompanied the party to the boat. Refore leaving Senor Romero addressed letters to Secre-taries Seward and McCulloch, returning thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended him during his sojourn in this country.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 .- Charles P. Bayard, stock-broker, has suspended for a large sum. He owes money both here and in New-York. He has a large amount of assets, but they are of an unavailable character. It is thought he will ultimately be able to hay all demands against him and have a balance.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CINCINNATI. Oct. 27.—At the billiard tournament, yesterday, the first game, between Vermueler and Parker, was won by the latter in seven runs. Vermueler made only 32 points. The second game, between Choate and Davis, was won by the latter. Choate made 260 points. The third game was won by Ackerman; his opponent, Smith, making 104 points. The fourth game, between Rivers and Snyder, was won by the latter. Rivers made 202 points.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. OMAHA, Nebraska, Oct. 27.—The five hund-reth mile of the Union Pacific Railroad was laid yester-day. Seventeen miles more will carry the track to the Charenne at the castern base of the Rocky Mountain.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TENNESSEE

THE RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTION TROUBLES IN NASHVILLE-THE OFFICIAL CORRESPOND-EMCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND GEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30, 1867.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C. SIR: I have the honor to make the following eport of facts in relation to the municipal election of the City of Nashville for the information of the General-in-Chief.

On the 24th of September, I received the following communications from Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas Duncau, ommanding at Nashville:

On the 24th of September, I received the following communications from Brevet Brig-Gen. Thomas Duncan, commanding at Nashville:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, ?

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1867. .

Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. D. Whippile, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Cumberland.

Six: By to-days mail I forward you a copy of the issue of The Republican Banner of this date, and respectfully invite your attention to the proclamation of His Excellency Gov. Brownlow, and of the Hon. W. Matt Brown, Mayor of Nashville, in reference to the construction of the franchise law of the State in its application to the municipal election to be held here this day week. From a careful perusal of said act, it is my opinion that the position taken by Mayor Brown is the correct one; that the Franchise law does not apply to the appointment of judges and clerks of elections in municipal elections, leaving their appointment as is was before the Franchise act, in the hands of the common council; but as I am no law-yer. Tuna be mistaken, and besides, if the case was entirely free from doubt it is not my province to decide points of law. In anticipation of the use of State Guards at the election, to sustain the appointments made by the Commissioner of Registration, and of the City Police on the other hand, to sustain the appointments made by the Commissioner of Registration, and of the City Police on the other hand, to sustain the appointments made by the Commissioner of Registration, and of the City Police on the other hand, to sustain the appointments made by the Common Council, I respectfully request instructions what course I shall pursue to preserve the peace of the city. Also, in case the election passes off quietly and the Radical candiaceted and demands the city records of his predecessor, which he refuses to deliver up, and an effort is made to take them from him by force—a state of affairs by momens impossible—is it not my duty to protect the present incumbent, and let the party leading the proper courts? What

the publication of the Mayor of Nashville, heretofore published.] On which Gen. Thomas made the following adorsement of transmissal:
HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }

HDGES. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1857.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant ineeral of the Army
for the information of the General-in-Chief.

As yet no requisition has been made for a military force
for service in the case, but I have reason to believe there
will be. Under existing instructions from the Hon.
Secretary of War to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace, and the Governor of the State being ChiefMagistrate of the State, and he having announced by
proclamation his construction of the law, and his determination to enforce it, I am of the opinion that, if called
upon, I should be compelled to aid him in enforcing his
decrees with the forces at my command. Such will be
the action taken unless ordered to the contrary; and instructions by telegraph are requested if this is not
approved.

And sent to Gen. Duncan the following instructions:

And sent to Gen. Duncan the following instructions:

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, {
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1867. }

Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS DUNCAN.
SRI: The Major General commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 25d lists., inclosing the proclamation of His Excellency (fov. Brownlow and His Honor Mayor Brown of Nashville. It does not appear from these documents that you have been called upon as yet to interfere in any way with the approaching election; but if you are so called have been called upon as yet to interfere in any way with the approaching election; but if you are so called upon, you will, of course, obey former instructions, and render all assistance necessary to His Excellency Gov. Brownlow in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace. Gov. Brownlow is chief magistrate of the State, and has announced by proclamation his construction of the law. If he needs military force to assist him in enforcing it, you will render him all the assistance in your power. The Major-General commanding has referred your letters and accompanying documents to the War Department with advice of the action taken by him, and requesting instructions by telegraph if it was not approved of. If such instructions are received you will be advised immediately. In the absence of any requisitions upon you for troops prior to the day of election, you will on that day hold your command in readiness for immediate action, as you may be called on at any moment to assist in quelling riots. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brevet Col. U. S. A., Act. A. A. Gen.
On the 22d of September, Gov. Brownlow wrote to Gen. Cooper, commanding State Ghards, as follows:

Cooper, commanding State Guards, as follows:

Size: You will bring to Nashville immediately all the troops, infantry and cavalry, you can command, to enable you to protect the Judges and clerks appointed by the Commissioner of Registration, and to enforce the Franchise law. If need be, call on Maj-Gen. George H. Thomas for additional troops, to enable you to keep the peace and enforce the law. This was telegraphed to the Headquarters of the army by Gen. Thomas. On the morning of the 25th inst., he

received the following cipher telegram from the General-

in-Chief: WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1867—3:30 P. M.

To Major-Gen. George H. Thomas:
The Mayor, City Attorney, and President of the Common Council of Nashville express great fear of a collision at the time of the charter election on the 23th. Go to Nashville to-morrow to remain until after election to preserve peace. If you think more troops necessary for that purpose, order them there from the most convenient points in your command. The military cannot set up to be the judge as to which set of election judges have the right to control, but must confine their action to putting he the judge as to which set of electron mages and right to control, but must confine their action to putting down hostile mobs. It is hoped, however, by seeing the Governor and city officials here referred to, your presence and advice may prevent disturbance. Please keep me advised of the condition of affairs.

U. S. GRANT, General.

To which Gen. Thomas replied in the following cipher

telegram:

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

Your cipher telegram of 3½ p. m. yesterday, received. I forwarded you yesterday a proclamation of the Governor, the Chief Magistrate of the State, proclaiming any other election than that held under the Franchise law illegal. the Chief Maristrate of the State, proceduring any other election than that held under the Franchise law illegal, and directing Gen. Cooper to take measures at once to preserve the peace and protect the Judges of Election in the discharge of their duties; also, a prociamation by the Mayor of the City of Nashville, taking adverse grounds to the Governor, and ordering an extra police force to be organized to preserve the peace, and to protect the Judges of Election appointed by the City Council to hold the election for city officers, under the charter, for your information and instruction. In the indorsement I expressed the belief that, under instructions from the War Department, I should be compelled to take sides with the Governor, he being the chief civil officer of the State, and having proclaimed the law governing the elections in the State, should he call upon me for aid as expressed in that indorsement. I should have used the troops to aid the civil authorities to enforce the Franchise law and preserve the peace at the election, had I not received your telegram of 3½ p. m. yesterday. I start for Nashville this afternoon, and will do what I can to preserve the peace. Please instruct me whether I am to sustain the Governor or the Mayor.

Gen. Thomas then proceeds to state that he went to

Gen. Thomas then proceeds to state that he went to Nashville by the 3 o'clock train of that day, reaching Nashville at midnight and relates what took place be-

tween himself and the Governor and the Mayor of that city, the result of which is indicated in the following eipher telegram to the General-in-Chief: Cipher telegram to the General-He-ther:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1867.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

If both parties persist in holding their election there will be great danger of collision. In such contingency am I to interfere and allow both elections to go on, or are my duties simply to prevent mobs from aiding either party.

GEORGE H. TROMAS, Major-General, U. S. A.

Gen. Grant replied in cipher as follows:

Gen. Grant replied in ciphergas loaded.

To Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

I neither instruct to sustain the Governor nor Mayor, but to prevent conflict. The Governor is the only authority that can legally demand the aid of the United States troops, and that must be by proclamation declaring invasion or insurrection exists beyond the control of other means at his hands. It is hoped your presence and good judgment and advice will prevent conflict.

U. S. GRANT, General. Gen. Thomasfreplied:

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

hold an election in defiance of the State authority. A collision is inevitable. If I command that place my action will be a practical decision against State authority and against the franchise law. I cannot preserve the peace without interfering in case of collision.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Gen. Grant replied as follows:

Gen. Grant replied as follows:

Washinston, D. C., Sept. 26, 1867—4 F. M.

To Major-Gen. George H. Thomas.

You are to prevent conflict. If the Executive of the State issues his preclamation declaring insurrection or invasion to exist, too formidable to be put down by force at his own command, and calls upon the United States to aid him, then aid will have to be given. Your mission is to preserve the peace, and not to take sides in political differences until called out in accordance with the law. You are to prevent mobs from aiding either party. If called upon legally to interfere your duty is plain.

L. S. Grant, General. About 10 p. m. Gen. Thomas received the following from

the General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26—9 P. M.
Major-Gen. Geo. W. Thomas:
I will send you further instructions to morrow. Nothing is clearer, however, than that the military caunot be made use of to defeat the Executive of a State in enforcing the laws of the State. You are not to prevent the legal State force from the execution of its orders.

U. S. Grant, General.

On the 27th of September Gen. Grant addressed Gen. On the 27th of September.

Thomas as follows:

Until afternoon I can give you no further instructions than you have already had. Report by telegraph immediately on receipt of this, the nature of the difficulty in Nashville, and your view of the best way to meet it.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. Thomas says:

"As my telegram of 11 a. m. had given the information desired, no other answer was made to this. No further instructions, as intimated in that, ever reached me." The additional documents are numerous, including the correspondence between Gen. Thomas and the Mayor of

Nashville. The following is among them:

HEADQ'RS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, INASHVILLE, Sept. 25, 1867.

The Hom. W. MAIT BROWN, Mayor, etc.

Sir: In reply to your communication of this date received at 2 o'clock p. m., I have to state that I did not inform you officially in writing as stated by you in your communication to the public, published in the papers this morning, that I would use the military power of the United States in sustaining the Governor of the State in forcibly preventing a peaceable election, etc., but I did state in that communication that the proper interpretations of Gen. Grant's telegraphic order is to sustain the State authorities in the execution of their orders. How these words can be construed as meaning that I intended to use the troops to prevent a peaceable election, I confess I cannot understand. The proclamation of the Governor and his order to Gen. Cooper, requesting him to prevent you from holding an election, and the instructions sent to me to sustain him (the Governor) in the execution of his orders, could not be obeyed if both elections were permitted, as you remember that the Governor required Gen. Cooper to prohibit the election under the city charter, and you in your proclamation declared you would hold said election in defiance of all power, except that of the United States. Your obedient servant,

Major-Gen. Commanding Department.

On the 28th of September Major-Gen. Thomas tele-Nashville. The following is among them:

On the 28th of September Major-Gen. Thomas tele graphed Gen. Grant as follows:

"The polls were opened this morning at 9 o'clock by the State authorities. The election has proceeded quietly up to this hour, and I now have no idea there will be any disturbance."

And at 5 p. m. the following: "The election over-all quiet. GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General U. S. A."

The election having closed without any disturbance, and there being no other cause of excitement, at 4 p. m. the troops were ordered to their various stations, and I returned to Louisville on the morning of the 29th.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding, Gen. U. S. Grant, General, &c.,

VIRGINIA.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LEGALITY OF THE ELEC-TION-CHARGES OF FRAUD. RICHMOND, Oct. 27 .- John H. Gilmer has filed with Gen. Schofield a formal protest in his own behalf, as a resident and voter of Richmond, against the ounting of any vote recorded in that city at any of the

half, as a resident and voter of Riemmond, against the counting of any vote recorded in that city at any of the precincts after sunset on Wednesday evening. The first object relied upon by Mr. Gilmer is based on the second section of the supplemental bill of Congress, embraced in General Order No. 33, from which we make the following quotation: "Section 2. And be it further enacted, That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least 30 days public notice shall be given, election shall be held," &c. Mr. Gilmer relies upon this point in the law as limiting the General in his order to the time designated in the order, and argues it at length.

In the second place, upon the full proof of the most polyable frauds and shameless prostitution of the right of suffrage, the open manufacture of colored votes, the deliberate and persistent cowering of colored conservative voters by the colored police in the special employment of Colonel Thomas E. Rose. In alluding to the conduct of Colonel Rose as official superintendent of the election, we learn that Mr. Gilmer says "it will be proven, and this beyond doubt, that in various instances Colonel Rose was repeatedly guilty of the grossest misconduct, rudeness and official insolence to the very best mensome of them our oldest citizens—and this without provocation; that he connived at fraud, and was, in his opinion, a party to it." This he means in its full force. He says, if he denies it, let him so far honor his official stripes and insignia as to demand a court of inqury, and he nledges himself to prove at least that he (the Colonel) He says, if he denies it, let him so far honor his official stripes and insignia as to demand a court of inquiry, and he pledges himself to prove at least that he (the Colonel) was in repeated instances guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—THIRTY

CONSERVATIVES AND SIXTY RADICALS RE-

TURNED. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Official returns of the RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Official returns of the late election indicate the election of 30 Conservatives and 60 Radicals. Eighteen of the latter are colored men. Sixty-five counties give 70,177 for and 44,950 against the Convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from. The polls closed in Richmond at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, with a majority of 406 for Hunnicutt's ticket. Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond, one a prominent tobacco manufacturer, have been ordered by a vigilance committee of colored men to leave the city in 48 hours. Their offense was violent opposition to the Radical ticket.

NORTH CAROLINA. ANTI-RECONSTRUCTION MASS MEETING

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 27 .- A large and enthusiastic gathering assembled at the Court-House here on Saturday night, in response to a call published in the city Saturday night, in response to a call published in the city papers. It was a simple outpouring of the people without regard to party, all political complexions being represented. The meeting was organized by electing A. M. Biedso, President. The Hon. A. S. Merryman addressed the meeting in a long and elaborate argument against the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. Resolutions were adopted declaring their devotion to the Constitution and to civil liberty. Delegates were appointed to attend the County Convention which is to meet here on Thursday.

ALABAMA.

THE COLORED DELEGATES IN THE CONVENTION.
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—There are but 14
colored delegates elected to the Alabama Convention

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The passenger train on the Little Miumi Road, coming to this city, met with a serious accident last night at Xenia, within 150 yards of the depot. A freight train had just arrived, and the switch was left open. The passenger train ran into the caboose of the freight train. The engine of the passenger train ran under the freight, throwing the caboose upon the wood-box. The sheek was so great that several of the cars were smashed. The baggare car was carried directly into the first passenger car. The wreck took first at once, and the wood-box, baggage car, one passenger car, and the caboose of the freight train were almost entirely consumed. One man in the passenger car, George Bass of Xenia, was disabled and caught in the wreck and burned to death. His cries was heard in the flames, but rescue was impossible. Another passenger, John B. ourned to death. His cries was neard in the flames, but rescue was impossible. Another passenger, John B. Hampton, had a leg broken, and at least a dozen other persons were injured. There were five in a on the engine, and but one of them was injured, and he only received a slight cut on the head.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Benicia Cement Works will commence operations again on the 20th of No-vember, and will supply the local demand at a price not exceeding \$5.

WHALING INTELLIGENCE.

WHALING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The schooner Caroline, from the Ochotsk Sea, reports the following whalers from Aug. II to Sept. 24: Java, 450 barrels oil, 4,000 pounds bone; Endeavor, 200 barrels oil, 2,000 pounds bone; Europe, 1,260 barrels oil; Benjamin Cummings, 700; Oregon, 800 barrels, Win. Roach, 700; Sea Broeze, 1,500; Sunbeam, 450; Hercules, 200; Rambow, 500. The bark Stella, from New-Bedford, on the 11th of August, went achore on Foggy Island, in the north-east arm of the Gulf. While Capt. Nice was getting an anchor out the ship fell off shore and went to pieces, killing two men and breaking the jaw of the second mate, Sam. Sanders, and severely injuring several natives.

FIRES.

LAGER BEER SALOON IN CHATHAM-ST.

The lager beer saloon No. 101 Chatham-st, was damaged by fice, this morning at 11 o'clock, to the amount of about \$400. GREAT FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

GREAT FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—A destructive conflagration occurred here last night about 12½ o'clock. Bradley's block was almost totally destroyed. Jos. Banfel & Co., Moody & Co., and R. P. Wall & Co., all wholesale grocers, are the principal sufferers. The loss is estimated as 200,000. EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.,

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—A fire in Wal-ingford this morning destroyed the Episcopal church, town hall, and Keeler's stove store. Loss about \$30,600; insurance about \$11,000; NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1867—3 F. M.

20 Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

Gov. Brownlow is in Knoxville. Have seen his instructions to Gen. Cooper not to permit the city authorities to bold their election. The Mayor is determined to